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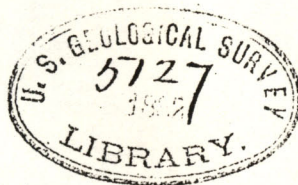
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ITEM 28



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE MINERALOGIST

OF THE

STATE OF NEVADA,

FOR

THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

1875

These tunnels, or levels, have been run on the vein from thirty to forty feet apart. Number one has reached a distance of one hundred and forty feet; number two, five hundred feet; and number three, three hundred feet. In number one, two winzes have been run, each fifty feet each. A large proportion of the ore is now being worked at present. It is easily mined, no blast-furnace is required. The smelting ores are the richest, averaging over one hundred dollars per ton. About six tons of ore yield one ton of silver, chiefly gray or yellow carbonates and galena. The ore now being worked is about four hundred dollars per ton in silver. Already several tons of ore have been exposed, and sufficient bullion is being produced for the property. The Tybo Consolidated Company owns the Tybo, Hankadori, and Lafayette mines. Other prominent mines in the district are the 2 G West Extension, Bunker Hill, and the

REVELLE DISTRICT.

Important discoveries have been made in this district recently, by Messrs. Clarke & Barnes. The veins are large, carrying argentiferous galena, with gray and yellow carbonates, and silver in a gangue of oxide of iron. The Clarke vein, varying in width from fifteen feet to twenty-eight feet, has been traced for a distance of one thousand feet. Several shafts have been sunk, all of which show the same ore, except the deepest one; in this are found immense quantities of galena. The foot wall is quartzite, and the hanging wall is similar in many respects to the Clarke. It is a hard quartzite, between lime and quartzite belts in porphyry. The vein strikes at an angle of forty degrees, and the general course of the vein is north and southwest. It crops out a distance of three miles, showing smelting ore at every point opened. This vein carries as much galena ore as the Clarke, but it is more uniform in its composition of average ore, showing from fifty-two dollars per ton in silver, and from fifteen to twenty-five per ton in gold. This old and partially abandoned district now offers a better prospect of capital than ever before.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

"The district is organized," says the Belmont Courier. "on the 1st of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-four," Springfield Mining District." It is located on the west side of the county, in the same mountain range with the Springfield district, about thirty-five miles north from this place. The district is a square, the monument of the valuable Sheba ledge being in its central line, east and west, and the same monument being on the easterly line of the district. About one-fourth of the district is the famous Devil's Punch Bowl, a large circular valley, consisting of a butte in the form of an inverted bowl, while its apex, which is horizontal, is about a quarter of a mile in diameter at its base, and about a quarter of a mile in diameter; and upon walking up the smooth slope to the top, one finds himself there confronted with an

immense chasm, almost perfectly circular, with vertical walls, and of great depth, at the bottom of which is a seething cauldron of boiling water of unfathomable depth, which is ever foaming and throwing off hot vapors and steam.

"The range where the mines are located rises abruptly and grandly from the western side of the valley, and is covered for miles with a dense growth of nut pines, while at a higher altitude white pines appear in considerable quantities. The district is finely watered, there being, we are informed, more than one hundred fine springs within its boundaries, while the valley in front of the district presents one immense field of white sage, supplying an abundance of Winter feed for stock.

"The mines, so far as discovered, consist of smelting ores, and are mainly in the base metal belt. They appear to be of just that due admixture of iron, lead, and silver required to constitute perfect smelting ores. This belt has been traced from four to six miles along the range, some of the veins being shown by continuous croppings for three fourths of a mile or more, and then appearing again in the distance. This is the case with the Sheba mine, which is the best developed in the district. The Sheba is about twelve feet in thickness, and is readily traced through a distance of over four thousand five hundred feet, everywhere preserving a nearly uniform thickness. The owners of this mine have sunk a shaft on the vein to the depth of eighty feet, and have run a tunnel in upon the ledge one hundred and twenty feet, near the footwall, which is smooth and well defined, with perfect casing, showing the mine to be a true fissure vein. Fifteen assays of ore from this mine, some of them made by our fellow-townsmen George Nicholl, others at the Manhattan mill, in Austin, and others at Eureka, give an average of ninety dollars per ton."

WARD DISTRICT.

This district is situated about fifteen miles south of Robinson District, and in the same range of mountains. It was discovered in March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. Present developments show an excellent character of ore in the Paymaster mine. At a depth of fifty feet the cross-cut shows the vein to be fifteen feet wide, carrying six feet of high grade ore, said to average from six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per ton, the remaining nine feet showing second-class ore, valued at eighty dollars per ton. A contract has been made with the Watson Company, of Robinson District, to crush one thousand tons of ore from this mine. The district is well supplied with wood and water. Willow Creek, a short distance from the mine, affords an inexhaustible supply of the latter. The geological formations are quartzite and limestone, the mineral-bearing veins being found in the latter.

TEMPIUTE DISTRICT.

An exceedingly rich body of ore was found last Summer in the Inca mine. It works by mill process six hundred dollars per ton. But little work has been done, however, in the district since my last report. Messrs. Russell & Purtecher have had about forty tons of ore worked at the Crescent mill, eight miles distant. No roads have been built to the mines, so that some trouble is experienced in transporting the ore to the mill, it having to be packed on mules half a mile in order to get it.